

Instant Ancient History

Vietnam Is No Longer a Topic Of Conversation in U.S. Army

By James P. Sterba

PORT HOOD, Texas, April 11 (UPI)—In the tiny museum of the 1st Cavalry Division here is a model of a Vietnamese hut. A manikin wearing Army fatigues stands beside it. Above each fatigued manikin is a name tag. One says "Ho Chi Minh." The other says "NVA." A sign nearby reads:

"The first team was in combat in Vietnam for six years. During that time it conducted more than 40 operations, fought more than 70 major battles, and encountered the enemy almost daily. From the DMZ to the coast, all of Vietnam was covered."

But almost nobody here wants

to talk about it now. Officers asked about it would rather not have their names mentioned. "Vietnam?" a soldier asked, "What's that?"

It is the same at other Army bases visited in recent weeks. The Vietnam war has become almost ancient history. It is something officers who were there discuss quietly at bars with other officers who were there. Nobody wants to be accused of telling Vietnam war stories.

Young Soldiers

The young men joining the Army these days were in their early teens when the United States pulled out of Vietnam. They were too young to have had to think about it then, too young to sweat out the draft or moralize. They ask veteran soldiers now, on rare occasions, what it was like, or if some of the awful stories were true. And they seem satisfied with a simple yes or no answer.

If you press them, now with the South Vietnamese military crumbling, U.S. officers who commanded in Vietnam say things like this:

"Most soldiers forget that we didn't do badly in Vietnam at all. We won the tactical war when we were there, but we've lost the strategic war, and soldiers do not question strategic wars."

"My guys—well, they served in a magnificent manner. Their country said to be there and they were there. Now we're not there and we've lost the country. We've given 50,000 American lives, not to mention the guys who have one leg shorter than the other like mine, but we did our job."

An Undisputed Topic

Some people believe the Army is haunted by Vietnam and consciously avoids discussing it. Not so, some officers contend. Said one:

"The reason we don't bring it up is that we know how to fight Vietnam-type, low-intensity wars. But it has been 13 years since we've discussed and practiced seriously what you do about the mid-intensity threat—a conventional, non-nuclear conflict. And so that's what we're doing now."

Yet the degree to which Vietnam has been erased from the Army surprises some persons.

From 1966 through 1970, the 4th Division operated in South Vietnam's Central Highlands. A few weeks ago, President Nguyen Van Thieu decided to abandon that region, initiating a surge of panicky refugees and soldiers toward the coastal lowland.

Division History

Now, halfway around the world, soldiers live in dormitory barracks at Fort Carson, Colo. In a history brochure of the division, there is a short section on Vietnam. It begins:

"The causes of the United States entering the Vietnam conflict are vague." And so is the history of the 4th Division in Vietnam. Some soldiers say it simply isn't their job to look back.

"As each new place falls over there, people around here must stuff about how long it took us to fight for these places," an officer said. "Some people are astonished it went so quickly but many think it was inevitable. They mention it now but they don't dwell on it."

Ford Bares Plan to Evacuate Thousands of S. Vietnamese

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over. But officials said it had been determined that the United States had a "special obligation" to between 100,000 and 200,000 South Vietnamese and that it would be more to evacuate them to other countries, including the United States.

Administration officials, in elaborating on the President's speech, acknowledged that the

evacuation of such a large number of South Vietnamese would require a vast logistic effort that might be beyond the capacity of the United States to marshal in the rapidly deteriorating situation in South Vietnam.

Whether the United States can evacuate so many South Vietnamese also depends, officials said, on the cooperation of the South Vietnamese government and perhaps that of North Vietnam. Officials indicated that Mr. Ford's request last night for an additional \$722 million in military aid for Saigon was designed, in part, to enlist the support of the South Vietnamese government in permitting the evacuation of South Vietnamese citizens.

Protection of the evacuation effort, officials said, also could require a major commitment of U.S. troops in South Vietnam, perhaps as many as 40,000 troops. But the administration hopes it could prevent the evacuation with a far smaller number.

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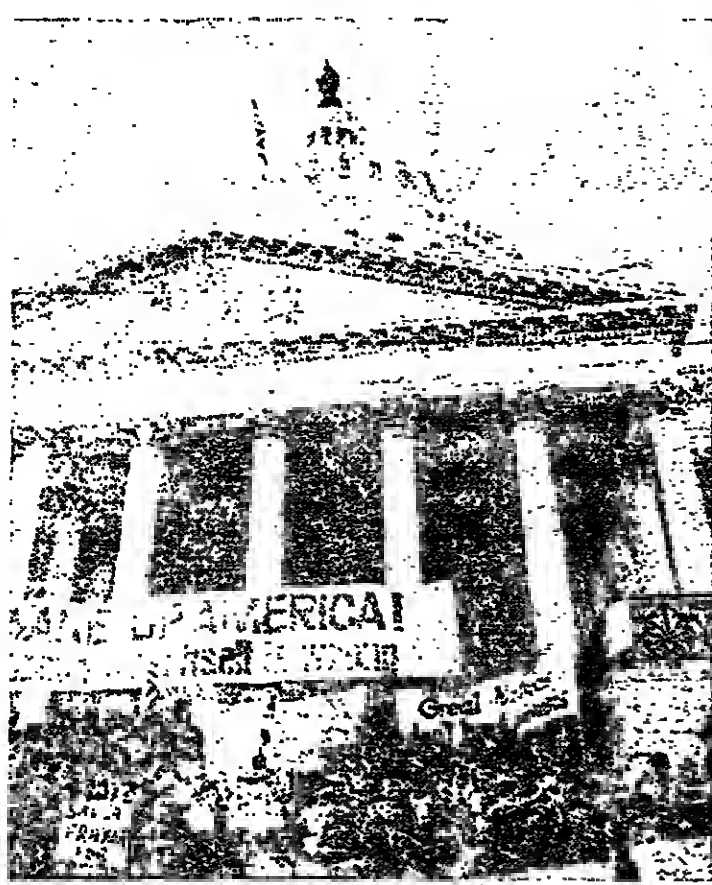
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WASHINGTON PROTEST—Members of People's March for World Freedom met Thursday on steps of U.S. Capitol in support of South Vietnam and against Communism.

Ford Speech Satisfies Saigon But Phnom Penh Is Unhappy

(Continued from Page 1)

Turkey. Officials took the view that the President, in effect, was claiming such aid would permit the United States to exert pressure on the Turks for an acceptable settlement in Cyprus. Yet, there officials asserted, the administration failed to make use of this diplomatic lever when they possessed it at the time of Turkey's invasion of the island. The Ankara government was silent.

Britain and France, as signatories of the 1973 Paris accord on Vietnam, received notes today from the Ford administration urging them "to use the influence to stop the fighting" in the region.

In London, U.S. Ambassador Elliot Richardson, during an hour-long talk with Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, was promised an urgent and considered British answer. But Mr. Callaghan wants first to talk with the French this weekend.

His aides, meanwhile, stressed that British have little influence in Hanoi or anywhere in Indochina and their policy there is to maintain a low profile. Like other West European governments, therefore, their intention is to avoid becoming involved in a situation about which they have always had mixed feelings.

In Saigon, there was some skepticism about Mr. Ford's aid request.

'Political Nature'

A high-ranking Saigon official said, "The U.S. Congress will never approve Ford's request. What good do you think it will do to this country? The struggle now is of a political nature, not military, although the military aid is necessary."

A note of dissent came from a television political commentator on Saigon radio, who said, "The United States, which has long established itself as a paper tiger, has further degraded itself to be a paper rabbit in the Vietnamese war."

Peking's official news agency

in response to a joint appeal by the UN Children's Fund and the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN fund stood yesterday at more than \$9 million, with additional funds expected momentarily from Canada, the UN spokesman said.

He said the major contributors and the sums they donated were: West Germany, \$425,500; Britain, \$363,300; Finland, \$285,000; the Netherlands, \$233,300; Sweden, \$236,000; Norway, \$114,000; Australia, \$27,000 and Canada, \$1 million, with more pledged.

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sure Opposed by Ford

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r Price Ceiling on U.S. Oil

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Senate passed legislation yesterday that would set a price ceiling on all oil sold in the United States.

The measure is sharply opposed by President Ford, who says it would hurt the economy.

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of sections to conserve energy but an order installing gasoline rationing would be subject to disapproval by either house of Congress.

A companion bill is under preparation by the House Commerce Committee. In addition, the House Ways and Means Committee is drafting legislation that would sharply increase the tax on gasoline.

Since 1973, the price of domestic oil has been based on a two-tiered system.

The price of "old" oil—generally the oil produced from a property up to the 1972 level—has been set at \$5.25 a barrel.

The price of "new" oil—production from new wells or production from old wells in excess of the 1972 level—is not controlled and has risen to more than \$12 a barrel.

The legislation passed yesterday would give Congress the chance to disapprove any presidential action raising the price ceiling on "old" oil.

A Rollback

The price of "new" oil would be rolled back to the prevailing price on Jan. 31, about \$11.25 a barrel.

There are 42 gallons in a U.S. barrel of oil.

About one-third of the oil consumed in the United States is imported, and thus not controlled. Of the domestic oil consumed, about one-third is "new" oil.

Mr. Ford imposed a \$1-a-barrel additional fee on imported oil on Feb. 1 and the price of new oil has kept pace with the increased price of imported oil.

If the price rollback were to be enacted, according to congressional experts, the price of gasoline could be expected to drop by about 1 cent a gallon.

Best Method

Mr. Ford believes that the best method of conservation would be to raise the price of all fuel by increasing the fees on imported oil and allowing the price of domestic oil to rise.

The Democrats believe that such steps would be disastrous for the economy.

The Senate bill also would give the President authority to take the following steps in case of a severe energy shortage:

• Order rationing of gasoline and other petroleum products, subject to disapproval by either house of Congress.

• Implement other energy conservation plans, also subject to congressional disapproval.

• Allocate, supply, pipes, for example—to facilitate the production and transporting of fuel.

• Undertake measures to increase domestic supplies of crude oil.

• Restrict exports of fuels and supplies needed to produce energy.

The Senate measure also set a goal of reducing domestic petroleum consumption in the next year by 4 per cent, or about 800,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

Purpose Clear

Its decision yesterday, the Senate said, "in this instance, the Tennessee Legislature sought to avoid direct support of speech and has issued direct criminal sanctions, the purpose of establishing a Biblical version of the treatment of man over the Darwinian view of the evolution of man is clear in the 1973 statute."

For the state to seek to free such a preference by law seek to accomplish the very violation of religion which First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbids.

A court said forbidding teaching by law also violates speech and press.

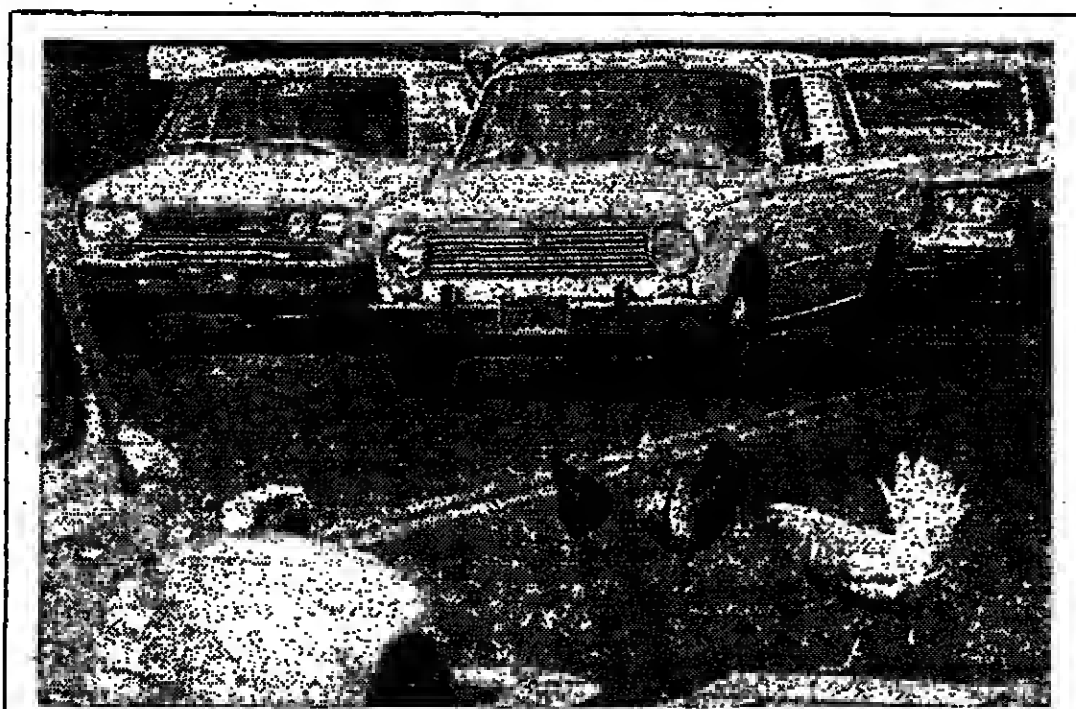
Nixon Foundation Officially Dissolved

LOS ANGELES, April 11 (AP)—Richard Nixon Foundation has been officially dissolved. In an unannounced Superior Court decision yesterday, the foundation was ordered to dissolve and its assets to be turned over to the former president.

The foundation was established in 1969 to support a Nixon presidential library. It was approved by the state two months ago. The decision had never been selected for a library or engaged in raising.

Pentagon Says Only 5 Units Can Wiretap

By George Lardner Jr.



Fast Drivers Heed Squawks in a California Town

NAPA, Calif., April 11 (UPI).

Chickens are serving as traffic policemen in front of Kennedy Park.

City Park Superintendent Bob Pelusi said this week that drivers going past the park had

consistently refused to slow down, so he bought 85 chickens and has been letting them roam in front of the park.

"Now the traffic moves with caution," Mr. Pelusi said. "Only occasionally does an errant driver charge through the flock."

In the nine months we've had the chickens on the job, we've lost 13 of them—gone in the line of duty so to speak.

The city official said the cost of maintaining the birds was less expensive than posting warning signs.

Hard Times for U.S. Rightist Radio Series

By Martin Waldron

DALLAS, April 11 (NYT).

"Life Line," whose advocacy of "traditional American values" boomed forth daily from more than 500 radio stations five years ago under the aegis of H.L. Hunt, the late oil billionaire, has fallen on hard times.

Recently, the 15-year-old anti-Communist radio program was being carried by fewer than 100 stations and "Life Line's" executive director and commentator, Melvin Munn, was searching for financial resources to keep it going.

During a recent interview, at the Life Line building here, Mr. Munn said that the program "came mighty close to going out of business last fall, but now it looks like we'll make it."

Best Years Ahead

"I feel our best years are ahead of us," he said.

Mr. Munn said that he is an absolute believer in old-time Americanism—a balanced federal budget, God, country and family.

These homilies provide the basis for the 15-minute radio speeches he has recorded for "Life Line" for 10 years. Although much of what Mr. Munn says on the radio is ordinary enough, his delivery makes it seem as if he is pronouncing that tomorrow has been canceled.

The current slump in the "Life Line" program is not because there is no longer an audience for his viewpoint, Mr. Munn said recently, but is a result of the decision by Mr. Hunt to get out of the food business.

In 1971, Mr. Hunt, who died last November, decided that his food-canning business was not making any money and sold his facilities.

Mr. Hunt's canned food products, HLEH and Alma Brands, accounted for probably two-thirds of the program's income.

Decided Alone

Mr. Munn said that he alone had decided what would be broadcast on the more than 3,000 programs he has made.

"And Mr. Hunt didn't always agree with me," Mr. Munn said. Once Mr. Hunt got "bopping mad" when "Life Line" criticized one of Mr. Hunt's books, he said.

Mr. Hunt and his published works advocated a world in which the rich had more legal rights than the poor, a position which Mr. Munn said he opposed.

No member of the Hunt family

Court Orders Hunt

To Return to Prison.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).

Howard Hunt was ordered today to return to prison April 30 to complete his sentence for the Watergate break-in.

Hunt will serve the remainder of his 2 1/2-to-3-year sentence. He served 11 months before being released in January, 1974, pending his appeal. In a brief proceeding today the judge ordered him back to prison. Asked by a reporter if he felt any remorse, Hunt said "I wish I never had heard of the White House."

Democrats Lead

GOP in Spending

In Congress Race

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).

Democrats spent more than Republicans in last year's House and Senate races, according to a survey by Common Cause, a citizens' group that monitors campaign spending.

There were 1,161 candidates in the general elections. Democratic candidates spent \$84.4 million in House and Senate races in which candidates from both major parties were entered. Republicans spent \$32.5 million in the same races, the Common Cause survey reported.

A total of \$1.7 million was reported spent by a Republican and 63 Democratic incumbents who did not have major-party challengers in the general election, according to Common Cause.

Democratic incumbents spent more than Republican challengers by an average of more than 2 to 1 and Republican incumbents spent more than their Democratic challengers by a ratio of 2 to 1, the survey reported.

There was no limit last year on how much money candidates could use in their campaigns. Under a new law, spending by candidates is limited.

is now on "Life Line" board of directors.

The "Life Line" program started on radio on Nov. 10, 1958.

In the days when HLEH and Alma Brands were sponsoring the "Freedom Talker," "Life Line" had an income of \$200,000 a year.

This year, Mr. Munn said, "Life Line" is operating on a budget of \$240,000 and should get by because many of its staff members have been laid off.

Mr. Munn said that "Life Line" efforts to strengthen "traditional values in politics, education, economy, religious areas, families, marriage and other basic institutions" have not met with universal approval.

"Freedom Talker" in opposition to legalized abortions, mandatory

school busing, the equal rights amendment for women, legalization of marijuana, modernist

school books, experimental education and credit buying have drawn criticism and sometimes hate mail," Mr. Munn said.

Once, he said, he was under such threats that the Dallas and state police protected his family for several days after a plot to kill him was uncovered.

Mr. Munn admitted that "Life Line" programs were heard mostly by persons who agreed with his viewpoint—"after all, everybody likes to have his prejudices reinforced," he said. But he also argued that the program drew a "surprising amount" of mail from liberals who praised him for drawing attention to current problems.

Row Stirred in New Orleans

On Garbage-Recycling Plant.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11 (AP).

What is seen by some as the beginning of the end to the excess-garbage problem is called by others the laughing stock of the nation.

The object of the controversy is a \$4-million garbage-recycling plant that utilizes all that is known about recycling paper, glass and metal from pulverized garbage.

Construction has started and completion is expected within two years.

A boom, say city leaders, who are running out of places to dump the 1,300 to 1,800 tons of garbage produced each day in New Orleans.

A bonoogee, say ecologists, who claim the answer is to not make so much garbage in the first place.

"We have tried everything in the world to get rid of garbage," Mayor Moon Landreux said. "We tried to bury it, to burn it, to sink it on barges, step on it, and even tried to ignore it. It wouldn't go away."

"So we tried to join with others in developing a system that would more efficiently dispose of our solid waste," the mayor said.

The idea of a demonstration recycling plant was suggested to the city by the National Center for Resource Recovery, a trade organization primarily of industries whose products, such as paper and bottles, end up as garbage.

Garbage trucks will deliver about half of the city's garbage each day to the plant. Of that, about 20 per cent will be recovered, cleaned and resold.

Bundled paper will be taken out first, and the remaining refuse will be shredded. Blowers will then lift the lighter material, which will be dumped on a landfill next to the plant.

The rest continues on con-

Democracy in Manila

Causes in Manila

MANILA, April 11 (AP).

President Ferdinand Marcos said that the Philippines has arrived in Japan on a four-day official visit to the Philippines for what was described as a desire to reinforce his country's relations with this part of the world.

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To Concentrate Campaigning

Plan for Primaries by Region
Is Gathering Support in U.S.

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT)—Efforts to establish regional presidential primaries, which could radically alter the process of selecting nominees in 1976, have begun in three sections of the nation.

The regional primaries—a series of simultaneous state primaries on a given date in a given area—would make it possible for candidates to concentrate their campaigning and their advertising and might dilute the influence of such relatively atypical states as New Hampshire.

Primaries in the United States serve as a test of electoral strength among contenders for party presidential nominations. The winner in a primary often obtains the state's bloc of votes as the party convention that formally names a party candidate.

At the moment, the regional movement is most advanced in the Pacific Northwest. But efforts are also under way in the upper Middle West and in New England, according to party officials and legislators in the states involved.

The emergence of the same idea in widely scattered sections of the country appears to be a coincidence. There is no evidence that any national organization or any candidate is pushing the proposals.

Oregon Primary

In the Northwest, the key is the Oregon primary, long one of the nation's most significant, which will take place next year on May 25.

Two years ago, the Nevada Legislature approved a primary on the same date, with the thought that candidates otherwise unwilling to visit the state might do so if its small bloc of delegates was linked to others.

A student at the University of Idaho, David Warnock, a Republican, conceived the idea of linking his state to the two others, and earlier this year, won the backing of Gov. Cecil Andrus and Sen. Frank Church, both Democrats. The Warnock measure was passed recently by the Legislature and signed into law by Gov. Andrus.

Now Washington may join the three other states. Gov. Daniel I. Brown, a Republican, and Sen. Henry Jackson, a leading Democratic presidential contender, have

expressed support for replacing their state's convention system with a primary tied to Oregon's.

Because an anti-Jackson faction controls King County (Seattle) and might be able to deny Sen. Jackson delegates there under a convention system, a statewide primary could benefit his presidential hopes.

A bill has passed the Washington House and a slightly different version is now before the state Senate.

Two Massachusetts politicians—State Rep. Barney Frank and Mark Shields, a political consultant—have proposed a New England primary and have enlisted the backing of key leaders of the Massachusetts Legislature.

But so far no discussions have been held with other states that might take part.

Debate in Vermont

New Hampshire and Rhode Island already have primaries, and Vermont is debating the idea. A key problem is New Hampshire, where the first-in-the-nation primary is scheduled next year for March 2.

Gov. Meldrim Thomson is reportedly opposed to any regional plan, partly because it would undercut his hope to challenge President Ford in the New Hampshire Republican primary and partly because it would deprive his state of its unique status.

The third possible regional primary could develop in the upper Midwest, tied to the Wisconsin vote. Richard Moe, a former Democratic state chairman, said a primary bill now before the Minnesota Legislature has a 50-50 chance of passage. It sets the election on the same day as Wisconsin's.

The state primaries would remain separate in theory—that is, the votes would not be pooled. So, in the Northwest, one candidate could win in Oregon, another in Nevada and a third in Washington.

1976 Schedule

Under the present system, some primaries take place in widely separated states on the same day. The 1976 schedule puts New Jersey, Ohio and California on the same day (June 8) and Wisconsin and New York on the same day (April 6).

Although some states are considering backing away from their primaries because of the threat of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, who is thought to do better in primaries than in conventions, 32 are now on the schedule.

Air Force's B-1 Tops

Mach-1 for 1st Time

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., April 11 (AP)—The Air Force's new B-1 bomber flew faster than the speed of sound for the first time yesterday.

The plane reached Mach 1.05 during its test flight.

The aircraft also took on fuel in flight from a KC-135 tanker for the first time and opened its weapons bay doors.

Italy-Greece by Car Ferry

Italy-Greece by Car Ferry

Italy-Greece by Car Ferry

Obituaries

Majorie Main, 85, U.S. Character Actress

LOS ANGELES, April 11 (AP).—Majorie Main, 85, who slumped down Humphrey Bogart in her role as the mother of a gangster in "Dead End" and created the gravel-voiced but lovable hillbilly farm wife of the "Ma and Pa Kettle" films, died yesterday of cancer.

A character actress who appeared on Broadway, in television and in at least 80 movies, Miss Main was best known for her role in the "Ma and Pa Kettle" films co-starring the late Percy Kilbride.

The two created the eccentric farm characters in "The Egg and I" (1947), which starred Fred MacMurray and Claudette Colbert. For her role in that film, Miss Main was nominated for an Academy Award.

The nine succeeding low-budget films, with their raucous humor, were among the most successful box office attractions ever made by Universal International Studios. The last film in the series, and her last film, was "The Kettles on Old MacDonald's Farm" in 1957.

Nice and Corry

On one occasion, she told an interviewer that she was amazed at the success of the "nice and corry" Kettle films.

Before the Kettle series, Miss Main often portrayed the mother of tough-guy types, either gangsters or tenement dwellers. In "Dead End" (1937), she slumped

Bogart's face and cried, "Ya dirty yellow dog!"

In "The Dark Command" (1940), Miss Main played Caroline Cantrell, the mother of a leader of Civil War-era raiders.

She played on Broadway with W. C. Fields in "The Family Ford," and with John Barrymore in "Cheating Cheaters." When she moved to films in the 1930s and 1940s, she appeared with Wallace Beery and Barrymore.

A producer said of Miss Main that she "saved many a bad picture and made the good ones better."

Walker Evans

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).—Walker Evans, a photographer noted for his bleak pictures of American life, died yesterday of a cerebral hemorrhage at Yale-New Haven Hospital in Connecticut.

He held the title of professor emeritus of graphic arts at Yale University's School of Art and Architecture.

Active in black and white and without gimmicks, Mr. Evans' pictures were of sharecroppers, automobile graveyards, faded signs, Western ghost towns, rumpled tenement beds, factory windows. Photography, he believed, was the art of seeing unblinkingly, and he shared the assured malice and shorted promises of American society straight in the face. And they stared back.

His photographs were detached, even understated, but they all carried his trademark of factual exactness. Apart from influencing a younger generation of photographers, Mr. Evans' work affected the way many Americans saw the 20th century, especially the 1920s.

From 1935 to 1938, Mr. Evans was a roving social historian with the photographic unit of the New Deal's Farm Security Administration. He produced hundreds of pictures that told the story of rural poverty, pictures that were ultimately collected in 1973 in "Walker Evans: Photographs for the Farm Security Administration."

Mrs. Rita Benton

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 11 (AP).—Rita Benton, 73, widow of artist Thomas Hart Benton, died Wednesday night. Her husband died at 85, less than three months ago, in his studio here.

Dr. William Blackwell

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 11 (NYT).—Dr. William Blackwell, 64, a corporate secretary of the International College of Surgeons, died here Tuesday in a diabetic coma. A professor of surgery and obstetrics at the University of Illinois, he was attending a surgeons' congress here.

Pierre R. Vigneron

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP).—Pierre R. Vigneron, 78, professor emeritus and former chairman of the University of Chicago's Department of Romance Languages and Literature, died Tuesday. Prof. Vigneron, who specialized in 19th and 20th-century French literature, was a



Marjorie Main

nature of Angoulême, France. He joined the university staff in 1929 and retired in 1962.

A. Barton Carnes

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT).—A. Barton Carnes, 78, an artist and photographer who had worked in advertising, motion pictures and printing, died here Tuesday.

Five Reported Killed In Indian Tax Riot

NEW DELHI, April 11 (Reuters).—Indian police today were reported to have killed at least five persons when they opened fire after a crowd of 2,000 villagers attacked government officials collecting a rice tax from farmers.

Newspapers here said that the incident occurred yesterday in a village in Ganjam District in the eastern state of Orissa. They quoted district officials as saying that police opened fire after the crowd had attacked the tax collectors.

West Germans Seek Trends In State's Weekend Elections

KIEL, West Germany, April 11 (Reuters).—West Germany's northernmost state, Schleswig-Holstein, will vote Sunday in state parliament elections with important implications for the national fortunes of the two big parties.

A good showing for the conservative Christian Democratic party (CDU)—which is in opposition at the federal level in Bonn but securely in control of the state government here—would boost the stature of Schleswig-Holstein's Premier Gerhard Stoltenberg in his party's national CDU leadership race.

For the Social Democratic party (SPD) of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the outcome here will show whether a slight improvement in its showing in the Rhine-land-Palatinate last month, after several severe setbacks, was more than a flash in the pan.

3d of 6 Local Votes

The weekend vote here is the third of six state elections this year and a prelude to the vital North Rhine-Westphalia poll on May 4, in which more than a quarter of the total West German electorate is involved. The state government there is a coalition, like the federal Cabinet, of the SPD and its liberal ally,

Suicide in Washington

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—James Howe, 52, husband of Mrs. Betty Ford's personal secretary, Nancy Howe, died last night of an apparently self-inflicted gunshot wound, police said.

Mrs. Howe was found unconscious in the bathroom of the couple's home. He died on the way to a hospital, where he was pronounced dead, police said.

Heart of Louis XVII Transferred For Burial With French Royalty

PARIS, April 11 (Reuters).—The heart of Louis XVII, who died in prison here two years after his father, King Louis XVI, was guillotined, was transferred yesterday from Austria to the abbey of Saint Denis, near Paris, where French royalty is buried.

The heart, preserved in a gold inlaid crystal urn, was returned to France by Princess Massimo, whose family of papal nobility was closely linked to the Duchess of Angoulême, the sister of Louis XVII.

According to official French history, Louis XVII died at the Temple prison, in Paris, in June, 1795. A surgeon, who performed the autopsy, removed the 10-year-old boy's heart and gave it to French royalists.

The heart was taken to the castle of Frohsdore, in Austria, where it was kept until now.

Some historians claim that another boy was substituted for Louis XVII and died in his place. They argue that the real Louis XVII escaped and lived several years in Germany and the Netherlands under a false identity.

The Duke of Belfort, who officiated at today's ceremony, said: "I don't want to get involved in the historic dispute about the child of the Temple. Legally he is recognized as Louis XVII. This is an essential relic of the history of our country."

Wilson Veto of Libya Deal Is Denied

LONDON, April 11 (UPI).—The government denied today that a \$1-million (\$2.4-billion) arms order from Libya had been turned down on Prime Minister Harold Wilson's personal instructions.

The statement also set out government policy on arms sales to the Middle East, quoting a statement made June 10.

"Our overriding objective in the Middle East is a just and lasting settlement of the dispute between the Arabs and Israel," the statement said. "We are willing to consider requests from Middle East countries for arms, the sup-

7 Arrested in Bilbao In Policeman's Death

BILBAO, Spain, April 11 (AP).—Seven men, all identified as members of the Basque guerrilla organization ETA, have been arrested for complicity in the Easter weekend slaying of a police inspector. Bilbao police announced yesterday.

Police said the seven were arrested Wednesday in Bilbao and were involved in the slaying in San Sebastian March 29 of Jose Diaz Linares.

Cosmos-726 Launched

MOSCOW, April 11 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-726, Tass reported.

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مكتبة النهر

lected Assembly Proposed

Draft of Cuban Constitution,
First Since '59, Is Published

MEXICO CITY, April 11 (AP).—A draft of the first Cuban constitution since Premier Fidel Castro's Communist government took power in 1959 was published yesterday, the Cuban news agency Prensa Latina reported.

The agency, quoting dispatches from Havana, outlined the proposed document, said a main feature will be a National People's Assembly, chosen in national elections.

A provision of the charter said "the state shall defend the 'revolutionary' peace or 'conquest' reducing Cuban sovereignty or any portion of its territory."

The report said. The measure apparently was aimed at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, which the United States has held since 1934.

The report gave no indication of how the constitution would affect Premier Castro's power or the charter would go into effect. The last Cuban constitution was abolished when Mr. Castro's revolutionaries seized power.

Role of a Congress

Prensa Latina said that any new constitution would be discussed before adoption at a congress of the Cuban Communist party. The party has never held a congress and a congress has not been scheduled.

The agency said deputies would serve five-year terms and would receive no salary.

Test Election

A test election—the first under Mr. Castro—was held last year in Matanzas Province, 60 miles from Havana. Residents elected representatives to a regional People's Assembly.

Prensa Latina said that once the proposed constitution is discussed and approved by the party's first congress, possibly later this year, it will be submitted to a popular referendum.

The agency urged citizens to discuss the draft and propose modifications, additions or deletions. It said the new constitution will mean the "institutionalization" of the country.

The constitution "recognizes and guarantees freedom of conscience and religious belief, but it does not permit religion to be used as a weapon against the Cuban revolution," Prensa Latina said.

Rights Listed

It guarantees citizens' rights to personal property, including incomes, savings, and housing and other "material and cultural needs," but it authorizes the expropriation of personal belongings "with proper indemnification," the agency said.

It provides that a Cuban can be stripped of citizenship if he conspires against Cuba and its "Socialist and revolutionary" institutions from abroad. This provision evidently was aimed at anti-Castro Cuban exiles, especially those living in the United States.

The draft constitution said that all power in Cuba rests with the workers and that the Cuban Communist party is the "superior force" guiding and guiding all efforts, Prensa Latina reported.

Color TV Choice
In Italy Draws
Fire of Leftists

ROME, April 11 (AP).—The government's preference for the West German color television system over the French one came under fire from leftist quarters yesterday, while members of the government coalition clashed over the advisability of turning to color at a time of economic austerity.

A group of Communist deputies asked for a detailed illustration of the reasons why the German PAL system was preferred and what were the proposals forwarded by the French industries of the SECAM system.

Sen. Luigi Anderlini, a leftist independent, said that the SECAM system would have suited Italy's Mediterranean interests better, because it would have helped Italy to develop relations with Arab countries which have adopted it. Italian television manufacturers have no chance to open up a market in northern Europe where PAL has been adopted, he said.

Meanwhile, Deputy Premier Ugo La Malfa, a Republican, said that the introduction of color television should be delayed until the economy stabilizes.

But Industry Minister Carlo Donat Cattin, a Christian Democrat, insisted on the early adoption of color TV to spur production of television sets.



SPRINGTIME IN BAVARIA—Cars wore a mantle of snow in Munich on Friday.

OAU Assails South Africa,
Bars Any Détente, Dialogue

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM, April 11 (UPI).—The Organisation of African Unity today categorically rejected any détente or dialogue with South Africa and formally set forth its strategy for the liberation of southern Africa from white rule.

In a document that is to be known as the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Southern Africa, African states in effect told South Africa that it would have to end its support for the white minority government in Rhodesia, give Namibia (South-West Africa) its independence on African-dictated terms and abandon its policy of apartheid at home before any kind of détente would be possible.

The organization listed a number of concrete measures that African nations should take to isolate more effectively South Africa from the world community. These included its expulsion from the United Nations, the establishment of a committee to monitor and end South African trade with other African countries and a prohibition on South Africa-bound air liners landing at African airports.

But the main thrust of the four-day special meeting on southern Africa was to condemn the South African policy of "détente" and to put the Pretoria government on notice that the current contacts it is having with Zambia and Tanzania are for the limited and specific purpose of arranging for the independence of Rhodesia and Namibia from South Africa.

Albert, Rhodes

Say China Stands Firm on Mideast

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma and House Minority Leader John Rhodes of Arizona, who returned this week from a 10-day tour of China, say that the Middle East proved to be a problem area in discussions with Chinese leaders.

Talks with high-ranking Chinese officials about the Middle East were "as close as we came to a real confrontation," Rep. Rhodes said. But he added that "there were no truculent words on either side. It was a very friendly trip."

Rep. Rhodes said that the disagreement, mainly in a conversation with Foreign Minister Chiao Chao-hua, was over "the intensity of our support for Israel as opposed to the Chinese idea that the Palestine liberation forces had more equity on their side than we appeared to have."

Rep. Albert and Rep. Rhodes left for China March 27 and spent three days in Peking.

They conferred with the foreign minister, Vice-President Teng Hsiao-ping and Chou En-lai, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

4 More Found Slain in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, April 11 (AP).—The federal police reported today that three charred bodies were found in a car set ablaze in a large park here. The three unidentified victims were believed to have been slain for political reasons.

The police later reported finding the body of a shooting victim near Lujan, about 15 miles west of here. The four deaths sent the toll of politically motivated assassinations to 141 this year.

The police also reported that a modern arms factory, operated by the outlawed People's Revolutionary Army, was found yesterday in a western suburb of Buenos Aires. Twenty-five alleged guerrillas were arrested in a raid.

Court Delays Decision
On Strauss Comment

BOON, April 11 (AP).—A civil court today postponed its verdict on whether the Bavarian political leader, Franz Josef Strauss, called West Germany a "pigsty."

Mr. Strauss obtained a temporary injunction against former Chancellor Willy Brandt March 26, prohibiting him from declaring that the politician made a statement to this effect. Mr. Brandt protested the injunction. The court decided to reconvene next Friday.

Kenya Safe
As Two Bombs
Jolt Mombasa

Nairobi, April 11 (AP).

Two bomb explosions in nearby streets shook President Jomo Kenyatta's oceanfront residence at Mombasa while he watched tribal dancing on the lawn last night.

Police said that the explosions, a quarter of a mile from the President's residence, injured a motorist and caused slight damage to homes. Mr. Kenyatta remained under heavy guard at the two-story former residence of British governors. The police put up roadblocks and searched for the bombers.

Authorities had no immediate explanation for the source of the explosion. But recently a Nairobi bombing killed 27 persons, a politician critical of the government was murdered and political observers report an all-time low in public confidence in Mr. Kenyatta.

Caramanlis to Visit Paris

PARIS, April 11 (AP).—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis will make an official visit to France April 16-18 at the invitation of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, Mr. Chirac's office announced today.

The Dar es Salaam Declaration and two separate resolutions on Namibia and South Africa represent a victory for the policy of Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique. The three nations are involved in secret diplomacy with South Africa over the Rhodesia impasse and have been criticized by some radical African states for their bilateral contacts.

From the start of the conference, these three countries, with the backing of Algeria, were in firm control and succeeded in having discussions focus on a Tanzanian-Zambian proposal and a speech by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The conference ended by accepting the Tanzanian-Zambian strategy of seeking first to resolve by peaceful means the potentially explosive situation in southern Africa before turning to confrontation and armed struggle.

The declaration and two resolutions spell out the demands of black Africa for peace in southern Africa, starting with immediate black majority rule in Rhodesia, a principle that South Africa has already accepted and is working to get applied.

In the case of Namibia, the OAU called for South Africa to recognize the South-West African People's Organization as the sole representative of all Namibians. It said that any contacts with Pretoria should be solely for the purpose of arranging for the transfer of power to the nationalist body. The South African policy of separate homelands for the various ethnic groups in Namibia is unacceptable, the resolution says, and a special OAU committee is to be established to follow developments there.

In the case of South Africa itself, the OAU called upon the two rival nationalist groups to unite. It recognized the legitimacy of armed struggle and urged the rival nationalist groups to carry out the necessary measures to launch such a struggle.

Trinidad Enlists Army in Strike

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 11 (AP).—The government of Trinidad and Tobago has ordered its 950-man defense force to start delivering gasoline to Tobago's strike-bound gasoline stations.

Prime Minister Eric Williams announced that troops would replace immediately the striking drivers of the government-owned Trinidad Oil Co. He made this announcement after a 90-minute special Cabinet meeting.

Month-old strikes by oil-field workers at the Tanco refinery and by sugar-cane cutters have crippled this two-island nation's economy. According to one estimate, Trinidad and Tobago has lost \$200 million in oil and sugar revenues.

India Plans Satellite

NEW DELHI, April 11 (Reuters).—India plans to build and launch its own communications satellite by 1980, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told Parliament yesterday. Mrs. Gandhi said India's first experimental satellite would be launched from the Soviet Union soon.

Surprised by Kurdish Collapse

Assad Facing Rising Hostility
Within Syria and From Iraq

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, April 11 (UPI).—The suspension of the U.S. peace initiative in the Middle East has placed Syria's President Hafez al-Assad between an increasingly hostile Iraqi government and internal domestic pressures that could check the trend toward cooperation with the United States in Syria.

This assessment was drawn this week by well-informed Arab sources who confirmed that Mr. Assad ordered the arrest of several hundred Syrians earlier this month on charges of plotting against the government.

Mr. Assad and his main partner in the effort to dislodge Israeli troops from Arab lands occupied in the 1967 war, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, remain in firm control of their respective governments. But the sources and Western diplomatic analysts said that the positions of both leaders and their commitment to the moderate policy of dealing with Israel through the United States are being eroded by the negotiating stalemate.

Mr. Assad is under strong attack from Iraq's Baathist government, which last month settled its border dispute with Iran. And despite Mr. Sadat's rejection of Israeli proposals for an interim agreement last month, Mr. Assad is still distrustful of the Egyptian

leader's intentions, according to Arab sources recently in Damascus.

As a result, Syria has turned toward the Palestinian guerrilla leadership to balance what Mr. Assad sees as the swing against him and is improving its relations with Jordan and Libya.

Arab analysts believe that Mr. Assad made an offer on March 8 to create a unified political and military command with the Palestinians as a bid to increase Syrian influence over the guerrillas and strengthen his hand in Arab bargaining over the decision to seek peace or return to war.

Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization has formally welcomed the Syrian proposal but has not acted to put it into effect.

Arafat's Position

Mr. Arafat and his top associates have rejected any suggestions that they would attend a resumed Geneva peace conference as part of a Syrian delegation. They have also turned down Mr. Sadat's more recent bid to have the Arab League represent them in the talks.

Mr. Assad, a former air force general, seized power in a coup against the ruling Baath party's extremist civilian wing in 1970 and has gradually moved Syria toward more pragmatic policies. This has helped ease the rivalry between Syria and the more doctrinaire Baath hierarchy in Baghdad. Their relations have reached a crisis point since the Iran-Iraq border agreement of March 6, which freed the Iraqi Army from the war against the Kurdish rebels in northeastern Iraq.

Mr. Assad is known to have been greatly upset by the agreement, which was accomplished without his knowledge partly through mediation by Mr. Sadat.



Hafez al-Assad

The media of Syria and Iraq have stepped up attacks against each other and Iraq accuses Syria of deliberately cutting the flow of the Euphrates River, which is now controlled by a large Russian-built dam in Syrian territory.

Soviet Ships Quit
Oil Rigs' Vicinity

LONDON, April 11 (UPI).—Five Soviet ships that circled the North Sea oil rigs for several hours yesterday have sailed away, the Defense Ministry said today. A spokesman said: "We don't know where they are."

The vessels—two submarines, a destroyer, a trawler and an oil tanker—turned up at midday yesterday near a group of rigs in the area of the Orkney Islands off northern Scotland.

Royal Air Force reconnaissance aircraft said one of the ships moved to within a quarter-mile of a rig before being warned off by an oil company safety ship. "It's likely they're making photographs and studies," the ministry spokesman said.

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Conciliatory Confrontation

When President Ford, to paraphrase the Prince of Denmark, bade Congress give arms away against a sea of troubles, his tone was conciliatory, he spoke of mutual consultation, of the need for unity. Yet in fact he was asking the legislature to undo much of what it had done, to modify other things, to give what it was plainly unwilling to appropriate. It was, in fact, a confrontation, however mild the words and amicable the voice.

He wanted Congress, for example, to reverse its stands on arms for Turkey and emigration conditions in the Soviet trade treaty, to modify the ban on sending troops into Indochina so that escaping U.S. citizens and friends of the United States might be protected, urged that Congress be cautious about the Central Intelligence Agency and generous to the Pentagon, that it enact an energy policy. And, most spectacularly, he asked Congress for nearly a billion in military, economic and humanitarian aid for South Vietnam.

This last is the chief puzzle in his address to the sparsely attended joint session. Mr. Ford must have known that Congress would balk, as it has already dragged its feet, on this critical question. One may doubt whether military aid would even reach Saigon in such quantities, and doubt much more whether it could affect, physically, the outcome there. And, assuming that the President's chief intent was to make a gesture that would encourage the garrison of the last bastion of a falling Indochina policy (for evidently the administration has written off Cambodia) and thereby strengthen the American position among other allies elsewhere in the world, does not the almost inevitable congressional reaction threaten to

compound the damage done by the impending fall of the Thieu government?

Mr. Ford has already complained of the "frustrations" which he encountered after Congress, nearly two years ago, banned any further American military presence in Indochina. They were real enough: So long as North Vietnam knew that renewed American intervention was a possibility, it was inhibited to a certain degree from the kind of massive invasion now under way. Now, a rebuff to the President on the key measure of his foreign policy speech would only intensify the domino effect, or ripple effect, or whatever term should be applied, of the Communist victories in Cambodia and South Vietnam, only weaken the calls which Washington has sent to Hanoi, to Peking, to Moscow, for a negotiated end to the struggle there.

It may well weaken, too, the effect of the President's requests to Congress for other portions of his program, although many congressmen are having second thoughts about their ventures into foreign affairs, and recognize the wisdom of much that the administration (including Dr. Kissinger, of course) has done to adapt American policies to a changing world.

That would be most unfortunate; the United States has its troubles abroad, but it can overcome them—provided it does not present to the world the kind of split personality which it did when President Wilson was losing his fight for the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations. Unhappily Mr. Ford, although he has none of Wilson's intellectual arrogance, seems capable of repeating Wilson's mistakes. He should henceforth consult Congress before, rather than after, he speaks to it, to the American people and to the world.

For a Solid Recovery

The finance ministers of the major non-Communist nations, meeting in Paris, have proclaimed that the worst of the recession is over. Unquestionably, good grounds exist for concluding that the present slump, the most serious of the postwar period, will not turn into a depression on the order of the 1930s. But confidence on that point scarcely warrants complacency about the forthcoming recovery, much less a conviction that enough has already been done to guarantee it.

The worst of the slump is not yet over for working people. On the contrary, unemployment is likely to go on rising in the United States and most other Western countries for the rest of this year and possibly into 1976. Countries are no longer closely in phase, as they were during the hot boom of 1972-1973 that generated breakaway world inflation. Now some nations, such as West Germany, are ready to go for faster growth, while others, such as Britain, have not yet brought their inflations under control.

Clear signs of an early upturn are still lacking.

The finance ministers, in their periodic meetings, would do more to raise expectations of a recovery if they brought forth a coordinated policy for expansion that treated unemployment with the same deep concern

they regularly and rightly display over a resurgence of inflation. Countries that can lead the expansion—such as West Germany, with its low inflation rate and strong foreign trade position—should be urged to expand more rapidly, as a means of checking the slump in the broader community of nations. The United States, with the heaviest unemployment of all the industrial nations, has an equally crucial role to play in spurring world recovery.

The industrial nations also need to coordinate plans for solving the longer-term problems that have given the present world recession its special cast—particularly the enormous increase in oil prices and the drain of financial and real resources to the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Fortunately, the industrial nations that have joined together in the International Energy Agency are showing greater solidarity than they did in the period of shock that followed the Arab oil embargo of late 1973 and early 1974.

Economic recovery alone will not solve the underlying problems that have produced the present upheaval in the world economy. Even if recovery does come soon, it should not cause the industrial countries to avert their eyes from the deeper crisis the world still faces.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Labor Against Itself

The House of Commons has mustered a robust majority of 236 for continued British membership in the European Common Market, but in circumstances acutely embarrassing to Prime Minister Wilson and ominous for the Labor government's future. Eleven more Labor party members voted against the government than supported it, and another 37 were absent or abstained.

Seven Cabinet members and about 20 junior ministers—roughly a quarter of the whole government—joined the dissidents. Mr. Wilson had to rely for his majority on the overwhelming support of the Conservatives and the handful of Liberals. He was further embarrassed when a junior minister flouted his attempt to reimpose discipline on the government inside Parliament and spoke openly in Commons against European Community membership—a trespass for which he was promptly sacked.

Mr. Wilson is now in the most uncomfortable position of his 12 years as party leader. He must soldier on through a national referendum on the Common Market issue, fiercely opposed by majorities in nearly every component part of the Labor party: The National Executive Committee, the party conference, the Trades Union Congress whose members bankroll Labor's election campaigns, and perhaps even the parliamentary Labor party.

His belated attempt to resuscitate the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility—by ordering ministers to state only the government's pro-Community position in Parliament—leave him and his dissenting colleagues equally open to humiliation and derision. Ministers implacably opposed to any links with the Community are obliged to mouth the pro-Community line in Commons, but then may stump the country against the government of which they remain part.

Mr. Wilson has himself to blame for his dilemma. While Prime Minister in 1964-70, he declared that Britain would "not take no for an answer" to its bid to join the Common Market. Once out of office, however, he turned around under left-wing pressure and saddled his next government with a pledge to "renegotiate" the terms on which Britain joined the Community in 1973 and to decide the issue by a referendum damaging to the parliamentary system.

Most signs indicate that the Community will win decisively in the referendum, now scheduled for June 5. What will then be in doubt is whether a Labor party so spectacularly divided on one of the most crucial issues Britain has faced since World War II can muster enough cohesion and find enough common ground to go on governing the country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 12, 1900

WASHINGTON—Admiral Dewey last night authorized a denial of the report that he contemplates a withdrawal from the forthcoming presidential contest. The admiral is in the fight to stay, and those who understand the bulldog pertinacity of his disposition say he never would have announced his candidacy had he not fully measured the consequences of his declaration and prepared to cope with the misrepresentations and abuse which are the natural accompaniment of a presidential campaign.

Fifty Years Ago

April 12, 1925

NEW YORK—While the fashionable set at White Sulphur Springs has taken to going barefoot, the movie colony at Hollywood has gone home one better by promenading through the streets with no stockings. This new fad in the movie center has as economic as well as an aesthetic angle. Not only do the lovely movie queens think that stenciling the legs with paint or adorning them with jewelry make them more attractive but they have also declared a buying strike against expensive hosiery.



'They're Right. I Still Can't Find a Job.'

Big John Connally in the Dock

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Watching Big John Connally of Texas in the dock here on charges of bribery, you have to remember him when he was governor of Texas, secretary of the Navy, a power in the Democratic party, wounded partner of Jack Kennedy in the Dallas assassination, and finally a converted Republican secretary of the Treasury and adviser to President Nixon.

Of all the people who rose and fell with Nixon, Big John is probably the most interesting. With both parties in desperation for an exciting presidential candidate of the right age in 1976, he was the most confident, handsome, eloquent and experienced politician on the American scene, but somehow, despite everything he had going for him, he threw it all away.

Connally has always used this town like a swinging door: A rush of wind, a whirling sense of something important about to happen, a big smile, and there he is or there he goes, always in a bell of a hurry. He is almost a symbol of our present troubles: All fast ball and no control, and you have to wonder where he'd be now if he had played it easy.

Lost Confidence

His legal problems are not the most intriguing part of the story and can be left to the courts. The larger question is why this consummate politician, who was supposed to know every card in the political deck, played his cards so badly, misjudged his own Democratic party, switched to the Republican party and managed to lose the confidence of both.

The explanation, or at least part of the explanation, is that he broke the first rule of Texas politics, which is party loyalty. He couldn't wait for events to unfold or hold his temper. Some would say he was merely impatient, others that he was an arrogant opportunist, but anyway, as seen from Washington, he was a jumper.

He first blew in here as administrative assistant to Lyndon Johnson in 1949 with all Johnson's cunning, with none of Johnson's insecurity and all of Johnson's ambition, but he chucked it after a few months and went home to prove himself in Texas, which is to say, to make money.

A few million dollars later, he suddenly reappeared through the swinging door as Kennedy's secretary of the Navy, but even before he had figured out his way around the Pentagon, he resigned to run for governor of Texas. Even his enemies, who are not scarce, agree he was a good governor.

But he fussed with Johnson and Humphrey at the 1968 Democratic convention, and finally broke with his party, campaigned against McGovern and for Nixon in 1972, and thought Nixon could make him vice-president and maybe even president after the resignation of Spiro Agnew.

If Connally had stuck with his

party in 1968, or so many leading Democrats believe, Humphrey might have elected Nixon, but when he switched to the Republicans and campaigned for Nixon in 1972 against McGovern, he infuriated the Democrats and bet everything on Nixon, who destroyed him in the end.

"It" is the shortest and saddest word in the political dictionary. Connally's judgment about the Democratic move to the left proved to be right. If he had opposed McGovern but stuck to his party, he might now be in a better position than anybody else to win the Democratic nomination of 1976 and the presidency.

He is not, of course, unique, but merely a symbol of the irony of political life. All the leading figures on the Washington stage these days find themselves in a strange and unexpected situation. Not so long ago, Gerald Ford did not expect to be lecturing the Congress as President or president-elect over the ultimate tragedy of Vietnam.

Nelson Rockefeller, until recently, never imagined he would be presiding over the Senate as vice-president—a job he rejected for 20 years. And Henry Kissinger, while he longed to be secretary of state, didn't think, if he made it, that he would be abandoned and condemned by many of the colleagues he most admired in the universities.

High on the List

But Connally is different in an important way. He might have made it all the way to the White House, but he was pinched for political speed, and had to turn to Edward Bennett Williams, the most hated Democrat on Nixon's "enemies list," to defend him in the courts.

All this would be funny if it weren't so sad. If Connally had hired Ed Williams to be his political campaign manager for the presidency, instead of his defense lawyer, he might have made it. The candidates who have forged the course are not the men of Connally's age—58—but the old geezers in their 60s. Ford, Rockefeller and Reagan on the Republican side, and Humphrey, Muskie and Jackson on the Democratic side. When Eisenhower set up SHAPE headquarters (first in Paris, then

There are younger men on the side who have a chance, for the country is obviously longing for something new—among them Howard Baker of Tennessee, Mo Udall of Arizona and a few young governors—and Connally probably had a better chance than most of them but he blew it.

America, we are told, is a nation of laws and not of men or women, but the accidents of personality and character often make a big difference, and Connally is only the latest illustration of the point.

CASTLE, Belgium—It is arguable that the most difficult position in today's worried and uncertain Western world is that of Gen. Alexander Haig, commander of all military forces in NATO Europe. For, amid faltering U.S. leadership and relentlessly rising Soviet power, his task is to hold together and revivify an alliance that shows some signs of coming apart at the seams.

It is not simply that faith in Washington's judgment has subsided, although the United States remains perforce the coalition's central power. But Britain has announced a program of defense cuts bound to weaken NATO (above all in the Mediterranean) if they are carried out. Greece and Turkey both threaten to reduce their support and meanwhile totter dangerously near the brink of war against each other. And a new revolutionary regime has made Portugal a most uncertain partner.

Normally, one might think, it is not up to an Army officer to deal with the intricate complex of political, social, economic and diplomatic issues involved in the illness of the North Atlantic bloc: that his sphere of action should be limited to deploying, training and equipping the defense forces placed at his disposal. But since the term of NATO's first commander, Gen. Eisenhower, this has never been the case.

When Eisenhower set up SHAPE headquarters (first in Paris, then

forces. All will go to prison, many will die—those who remain alive will never believe in democracy and justice in the West again.

With all my heart I beg you to plead in your columns for these faithful, loyal people who have worked and risked for your country. They are but a handful—a few hundred, no more—who will do more for your tarnished image in Southeast Asia than the bringing out of a couple of thousand children alone who run no danger for the present.

N.I. LEAVITT.

Kingston, Mass.

Letters

Plea From a 'Pawn'

Twenty-six years ago I was a citizen of a country behind the Iron Curtain. I worked at the U.S. Embassy in an executive position and was well thought of. And yet after the Communist takeover I was unable to leave the country and the Americans did nothing to save us—the local employees who believed in them.

Like many others I went to prison accused of informing the embassy of Communist activities. I spent 12 years in a secret cell, subjected to the treatment meted out to American and imperialist pawns. I survived, thanks to God's mercy and a steadfast belief that America never forgets those who worked and suffered for her.

Today I read in your paper's columns about the Vietnamese (and Cambodian and Portuguese end... etc.) employees of American companies and embassy in Saigon, who are left powerless to face the incoming Communist

Vietnam Refugees

All civilized persons and nations should protest the cruel plight of the South Vietnamese refugees running from the Viet Cong. The women and the children should be protected at all costs by the UN.

JAMES WESTAWAY MCCUE, Kingston, Mass.

Rockefeller's Shift

Making Reagan See Re

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Vice-President Rockefeller's choice as his new policy adviser of an outspoken liberal Republican from California, who makes Ronald Reagan see red, reflects both polarization and increasing confusion in the upper reaches of the Republican party.

John Venneman, widely esteemed as under secretary of health, education and welfare throughout Richard Nixon's first term, will be announced soon as the new "counselor" to the Vice-President. "That's a slap in the face to the governor," a gleeful Reagan insider informed us. "He hopes that the unpleasant news will help nudge Reagan toward challenging Mr. Ford for the presidential nomination."

At a minimum, picking Venneman confirmed that Rockefeller has abandoned conservatism of the Republican right and is returning to his home in the party's liberal wing. That is polarization. The confusion arises from the contrast with the President's efforts at warmer relations with Reagan, to the point of inviting the Reagan family to an intimate family meal last week.

Operatives Assemble

Moreover, that "slap in the face" comes while Reagan seems moving, though with infinite caution, toward a presidential challenge. While the White House had yet to take the first preparatory step toward the 1976 campaign, Reagan's political operatives assembled in Washington recently for hours of political talk.

Actually, Venneman's selection is described by Rockefeller insiders as devoid of political significance. The President needs at somebody who knows his way around both Capitol Hill and the bureaucracy and understands the issues. Who could fill that bill better than Jack Venneman? "This was not a political appointment," a Rockefeller spokesman told us in all seriousness.

But Venneman is a politician to his fingertips who, of course, will be advising Rockefeller on politics as well as health care legislation. Accordingly, his political background takes on significance.

Reagan Challenged

As a young state assemblyman, Venneman vigorously supported Gov. Rockefeller against Sen. Barry Goldwater in the California presidential primary of 1964. After serving as Gov. Reagan's liberal Republican hairshirt in the legislature, Venneman came to HEW in Washington—much to Reagan's public displeasure. There he produced a controversial funding about welfare issues.

Returning to California in 1973, Venneman was the only prominent

Republican to oppose Reagan's unsuccessful referendum to state spending and publicly to the governor for Reagan how much he had loved, on far. Reagan, in turn, did disguise hostility to Venneman's 1974 bid for lieutenant governor. By then Reagan-Venneman enmity transcended ideology and was a highly personal rivalry.

Contentions by the Vice-President's aides that these politics were not considered a piece with Rockefeller's claims that his rulings in Senate filibuster debate on 22, which so infuriated conservative senators, were procedural origin without political relevance. Both sides, both sides, Venneman illustrates the on ship of the right (estimated by 1973 pilgrimage to South Car to discuss foreign policy, Sen. Strom Thurmond).

Nor does Rockefeller's course seem coordinated with President, who would have differently on Rule 22 and pr not to offend Reagan. The! desire explains Mr. and Mrs. inviting the Reagan to do for-four at a rented Palm Sp mansion April 2.

Little Accomplishes

The dinner accomplished! The President, asked Reagan support for his forthcoming v of spending bills—support obviously could count on any According to Reagan sources evening did not increase Reagan most regard for the President's abilities.

Nor did it affect the s gathering in Washington a earlier of Reagan political o tives. Present were four a members of Reagan's last sta governor—Ed Meese, R Walker and Mike Deavers i California and Jim Lake i Washington—plus Washin lawyer John Sears, a manage Nixon's brilliant 1968 de hunt. The five dined long well at the expensive restaur discussing Reagan's presiden prospects in detail.

That is something less the real campaign operation w would require Reagan's con but it may be something a than Mr. Ford has. The President talks of setting up a n committee, at summer's (later than his political a prefer), but nothing has yet planned—"unless," an aide s "it's in somebody's mind," that atmosphere, no wonder i Mr. Ford's political aide a unaware of Rockefeller al aboard a hard-nosed politit who makes Reagan climb wall.

The Toughest Job in the West

By C. L. Sulzberger

In Rocquencourt, France, finally moved to this somber Belgian landscape after De Gaulle expelled it, he immediately placed the stamp of his own personality on the command.

He paid less attention to military detail than expected (leaving this largely to Lord Montgomery, his deputy, and Gen. Alfred Gruenther, his chief of staff). And he devoted a major part of his time to selling the inspirational idea of unity in peacetime for the purpose of avoiding war by deterring it; above all unity of ideas and conceptions.

This inspirational approach has remained at the heart of the NATO commander's task. Haig, like all his predecessors, spends much time on the road, visiting the various capitals he serves as well as his forces and talking to statesmen and politicians as much as he does to field commanders.

Haig has been exceedingly discreet about the effect of recent events on his task of keeping the alliance glued together during the present crisis. He has avoided public comments on the setbacks to American foreign policy in Southeast and Southwest Asia. Yet it is possible to deduce a fair opinion of his views by putting together reports of those military and civilian leaders who have recently spoken with him.

Flexibility Reduced

In substance, he seems to feel there is no question but that these setbacks have reduced the flexibility of the United States—NATO's mainstay—in dealing with events in Europe, NATO's focal point. It is said he worries about liberal thought in the U.S.A. turning inward from its previously outward-looking interest in foreign affairs.

There is a fear that this liberal

current, preoccupied with America's own social problems, is now so concerned with internal U.S. conservatism that it generally becomes suspicious of involvements outside continent borders. Should the two elements really join they could distort American impression of the importance of Western Europe U.S. defense.

The alliance is not designed for the benefit of either its European or its North American membership, but for their joint benefit. Western Europe's today in a position to face potential Soviet threat alone.

Therefore, an urgent necessity that both halves of a partnership recognize mutual difficulties. They must help each other in solving problems: weakened economies, limited access to raw materials, explosive social effects of an energy revolution, and a terminal frontier to the rising expectations Western peoples since World War II.

Expenditures Cut

It is thus imperative that the West should work together at various components must in seek to understand each other in any important field, but it is or thing to discern an imperative and another to meet its requirements.

Already economic conditions have persuaded many people to seek an answer by reducing the defense expenditures—in the name of détente. But, although détente remains everyone's official goal, the global power balance is steadily changing. Moreover, there is unquestionable linkage between U.S. policy deficits in Asia and the image of an assured U.S. alliance leadership in Europe. This is the nub of Haig's crucial problem—now and for months to come.

مركز الأخبار

Ily Genauer

he Gothic Tradition In Max Beckmann

YORK—Max Beckmann's intingings at Marlborough, rare opportunity to ex- at some length an artist ounted among the great of the 20th century and how apart from his main s. mann was a German who at the years of the war in thelands and then came United States in 1947, to e three years later. t remained German, how- n the cause that it grew the Gothic tradition in y (Cranach, for example, to mind). It is someone a and color, grotesque in y, metaphysical in sym- heavy with mystical doc- and philosophy. One does t look at a Beckmann- samps to figure it out, xpose of art's knowledge, vision," he once said. icture called "Birds High," tance, is extraordinary in e-filling composition. But any-breasted female made er hand raised in what very much like a Nazi the crowd, giving her making the same ge- the naked man on a table tortured with a knife... s Imperial eagle? them- "This has to be a parable many under Hitler, al- Beckmann had protested there are two separate -that of the spirit and t political reality. sidded them, said, the e- makes clear, very early opens with a 1906 post- onist (or pre-academist- istic) sensibility, goes on stio scene of the same the pictures of the Ashcan about the same time), and

"Alte Burschen" (Old Fals), George Gross's 1922 ink drawing, from the "Kee Home" series.



by 1971 is the tough, boldy linear (again the German Gothic tradi- tion) Beckmann we know, an unparalleled combination of moral strength with plastic, two-dimen- sional formal order.

Another great German came to New York to get out of his own country. George Gross arrived in 1922, the year before Hitler took over, but early enough to have seen the handwriting on the wall. His own "Handwriting," surely to be ranked among the greatest drawings of the 20th century, was, in effect, an answer to the un- speakable corruption in Germany that would pave the way for the Nazis.

His drawings were already famous here; he came, in fact, to this country to teach at the Art Students League. Those draw- ings on view in a new exhibition at the Serge Sabarsky Gallery are as fine as any he ever made. Done from 1913 through the 1920s, they are full of the with- ering observation and commentary that have become our mental pic- ture of the decadence of post- World War I Germany. I could never relate them to the soft-spoken, gentle figure, the ar- tist who wanted desperately to relate and adjust to his new world. He wanted to be an illus- trator in the realistic style or to do caricatures for the New Yorker,

he said. Some things for Esquire was as far as he got. But I never quite believed him, especially after he wrote in his autobiographical "A Little Yes and a Big No": "Perhaps my son will some day be an American Illustrator. I mean a real one like Norman Brockwell, Floyd Davis or Leyendecker." He simply had to have become more bitter than even. In any case, his drawings now bring shown are powerful and fine, enough so to compensate spectacularly for his 1930 oil, "Nude With Black Stockings." The sardonic vision was gone, by then. A talent with oils had probably never been there.

Untypical Exhibition of Animalier Bronzes

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (H.T.)—The partnership of one of the most dynamic experts in Paris, Jean-Pierre Camard, and a well-known finan- cial and businessman, André Rousselet, may provide an example to the French art trade of how to get away from tradition.

Camard and Rousselet took over the Galerie Paul Ambroise six months ago and have now mount- ed their first show (through early May). Their exhibition of animal- ier bronzes differ: from typical gallery shows in that it is not a hodgepodge of "works for sale" for which a vague "theme" has been invented. Instead, they have selected 175 works, focusing on 10 bronze makers, but adding works by other contemporary artists who were not exclusively bronze makers to illustrate the evolution from academic sculpture to pure ab- straction. Indeed some of the works are not for sale but have been borrowed to help illuminate the theme. Unlike many museum shows, however, this exhibition is not hopelessly bogged down in de- tail.

Camard, 43, is a graduate of the Ecole du Louvre and a recognized expert. He covers all categories in the period from the mid-19th century to the 1930s, excepting the major masters.

Rousselet's background combines politics and business. A graduate of the Ecole Nationale d'Admin- istration, he was a close associate of François Mitterrand during the days he sat in the Assembly. His friend, Jean Rousselet, lost his seat in 1958, he turned his hand to business, and, among other things, restored a taxi company to financial health. He is now board chairman of that company.

A Partner

A collector of paintings and drawings by Picasso, Aleschinsky, Van der Silve and others, he backed Paul Ambroise Gallery when it was exclusively concerned with modern painting. But a few months ago he decided the gallery needed a fresh start. He set out in search of a partner, a professional with a wide range of interests, not tied to any particu- lar movement or trade interest. Camard was the man. They bought the gallery, with consid- erable interest, emanating in Rousselet's hands.

The present show fits in with Camard's plan to have one major time exhibition a year. In addi- tion, he plans two shows of work by well-known artists a year plus two others for lesser-known ar- tists.

The gallery will not buy and resell. "If you want to do this in our line, and have top quality," said Camard, "you must make a fantastic investment or you limit your scope." But in time, Camard says, they may act as agents for some gallery artists and possibly own some of their works. Camard says that he has never had any experience in dealing—only in ex-



"A Bird Perched on a Branch" by Hadju.

pertising. Neither has Rousselet been a dealer.

Camard was assisted in setting up the present show by Anne-Marie Belfort, a recruit from the French museums, who spent eight years at the Musée National de la Céramique, at Sèvres as a re- search assistant.

Fremiet's Work

The earliest bronze maker whose works are on view is Emmanuel Fremiet (1824-1910), who was very much a part of the artistic estab- lishment in the 19th century. The government commissioned him to carve and cast large numbers of official monuments.

Fremiet, however, is chiefly known in art market circles for his small dogs, horses and birds done in the 1860s and 1870s—they are mostly banal. The huge piece cast for Sarah Bernhardt's home, included in the present show, are helpful in illustrating the unis- peral background from which the next generation of sculptors emerged.

Among those who came after were Rembrandt Bugatti (1885-1916), Guido Rigetti (1876-1958) and Prince Paul Piotrovich Trou- betskoy, all of the Milanes school of animal bronze making.

Troubetzkoy, born at Intra on Lake Maggiore, was once a profes- sor at the Accademia Brera. The most international-minded of the trio, he introduced impressionism

to his younger disciples Bugatti and Rigetti.

Bugatti, a member of the family of racing-car fame, is the best known because Samy Shalom of Paris systematically bought his bronzes and held an exhibition of them in 1967. Prices for Bugatti bronzes jumped from the 2,000-5,000-franc bracket in the early 1960s to the 5,000-15,000-franc bracket around 1970. They have now reached the 50,000-franc mark, judging by the asking price for "Two Panthers Walking," in a splendid cast by founder Ed- ward.

Troubetzkoy's work is well known to a handful of British collectors of animalier bronzes and in Italy as well—but not else- where. His finest bronze in the exhibition is a racing dog done in 1900. It was sold at the Palais Galliera in November 1970 to a young French collector and pri- vate dealer, André Bromberg, for 13,650 francs. As far as is known, the cast is unique. And the piece is not for sale.

It is interesting to compare it—and its price five years ago—with another Troubetzkoy bronze, "Ekelmo Dog," signed and dated "Petersburg 1903," which is being offered at 40,000 francs. This is undeniably a lot of money—but it is not preposterous.

Troubetzkoy can be regarded as an impressionist. Technically, his casts, done in very small numbers (often less than five), are impec-

cable and all were made under his direct supervision.

Guido Rigetti, a little less talented, belongs in the same category. His work seldom appears at auction and when it does, rarely attracts much attention. Yet he had a great feel for bronze. All his casts were made under his direction—and he was almost exclusively a bronze maker. At 7,000 francs, his gazelle (1916), is one of the more interesting buys.

It is a pity that the authenticity of the later works in the show does not quite match that of the rest. Hadju's polished bronze birds reduced to near abstraction, all finished by the artist, deserve the place they have in the show. The price asked for "A Bird Perched on a Branch" is an un- derstandable 25,000 francs.

But why have all those bronzes "by" Fernand Léger, none of which, Anne-Marie Belfort said, had been cast before 1955 when Léger died?

Why again, going back to the earlier artists, have bronzes "by" Antoine Bourdelle when they were cast after World War II? Bourdelle died in 1929. True the casts are fine. One of them, "Cheval Sans Selle," a study for a monu- ment, is superb. Admittedly, a sort of unwritten convention dic- tates that if the plaster is by the artist, the later bronze casts are too. However, this is an abstract view and in an exhibition where so much is splendid and original, these post-mortem works add lit- tle. Bourdelle was, after all, an outstanding bronze maker.

The finely illustrated catalogue would be first class if it were not for one omission: It does not give the casting dates.

Chinese Report Relics Found

PEKING, April 11 (Reuters).—Archaeologists claim to have unearthed a 3,000-year-old settle- ment in eastern China where some relics throw light on the origins of the Chinese language. The New China news agency said today that the settlement, dated to the Shang Dynasty (16th-11th century BC), was un- covered on a commune at Wu- cheng, Kiangsi Province, in the Yangtze River Valley. The relics included household utensils, pottery and casts for bronze ar- rowheads.

Initial studies revealed more than 60 characters and markings on pottery in groupings seldom found elsewhere. The agency said the presence of so many characters indicated wide use of a written language and meant that Chinese was spoken before the Shang Dynasty.

don Theater: Jimmy Stewart Meets Rabbit Again

By John Walker

NEW YORK, April 11 (H.T.)—Of the Broadway successes of 1974, Mary Chase's "Harvey" seems to be the least likely to live. It is a whimsical well-crafted but of no great deal, of an alcoholic whose n drinking companion is n invisible white rabbit. Yet it is, 30 years after its al production, filling the Prince of Wales Theatre, if because it provides the per- forming for the talents of Stewart.

17 years Mr. Stewart has the role of the booze-b- ed Elwood P. Dowd who is his own. He has played it New York stage in 1947 gain in 1970, in the film 1 and on television. His ment to the part, and his pleasure in playing it in n, is easy to understand. It tely tailored to his par-

sonal abilities. His best per- formances have always been variations on the apparently un- complicated, country boy who makes fools of fast-talking city slickers.

His performance here brought cheers from the audience and deservedly so. He plays down the drunken side of Dowd, although that is not difficult in a play where the nearest he gets to drinking is to momentarily clutch a tiny bottle of whiskey. But his familiar mannerisms are those of a man fresh from some bar. His speech has always been slow and slightly slurred, that of a man whose brain is in imperfect control of his tongue. And the pauses that come after someone has spoken to him have always been those of a man who hears slowly, who ponders before he replies. These qualities Mr. Stewart uses to brilliant comic effect.

He is still the center of the storm that constantly rages around him, a passively benevolent dis- turber of the peace. His timing is perfect and his moments of action funnier for being un- expected—his occasionally quick answers to queries that might produce a drink, his sudden enthusiastic shouts and the moment that the invisible Harvey sends him sprawling on the floor.

The play itself is less enjoy- able, with its sentimental bias against drinking. It may preach, through the person of Dowd, the superiority of pleasantness over being smart, but Dowd's non- competitive attitude depends on a large private income and a plentiful supply of booze. He is also fortunate in being a drunk who manages to remain in drink's rosy glow, never reaching the hangover stage; it's always the night before, never the morn- ing after for him.

The evening's anti-intellectual whimsy, its belief that a happy harmless lunatic is worth at least two psychiatrists, begins to wear thin in a play that runs for nearly three hours. The plot creeps in places and not enough is made, in Anthony Quayle's otherwise excellent production, of its mechanical highspot when Dowd's distraught sister is re- garded as mad and dragged away for treatment while he is treated with great respect by the hospital staff.

There is a splendid performance from Mona Washbourne as Dowd's often outraged sister and a good one from Geoffrey Lund- den as a psychiatrist in search of anonymous sympathy. Few members of the cast even try to simulate American accents and those that do tend to fall in the attempt. Nevertheless "Harvey," thanks mainly to Mr. Stewart, provides an evening of endearing, and surprisingly enduring, charm.

Fashions: Wrapping Up the Look for Fall '75

by Bernadine Morris

IS, April 11 (NYT)—As anyone paying the least at- tention can plainly see, a n cae, lead a fast, fashion- like clad in nothing but d clothes. If she is the bit clever, she will put her wardrobe on her back at same time. With a hair- and mascara in her hand- she is ready for the Arctic he tropics—wherever, this will take her.

owers in this knitwear are the Missions of Milan Sonia Rykiel. Their em- is certified by the number rid copyists as well as the ole women who wear their s. h have surpassed them- for fall and look as if they e influencing people for a time. So the woman who s about clothes as invest- can start saving now, e properly accoutered, will e pretty penny, not because e have increased—they were minuscule—but because of number of components each n has. The Missions, a nd and wife team, have e knickers to go under their e dresses and tunics to go them. In addition to their e massive doses of sweaters, re are also little knick- s such as triangular stoles



From Sonia Rykiel the wrapped up look with cardigan, sweater plus headgear.

gracefully wide pair of jersey pants and go on from there. Still, this does not hold a candle to the way Sonia Rykiel builds things up. She almost always starts with a long, skinny, body- molding sweater and skirt. With this foundation, anything is pos- sible. To be conservative, one might put on a shorter cardigan, and over that two three-quarter length coats, one sleeveless. Or one might wear the cardigan over the coats. The possibilities are endless.

The lengths vary, so the effect of all the layerings is a series of steps that some are calling split level dressing. Certainly, it will make life complicated for the woman who checks your coat next fall.

After the layerings, the next most important thing about the Rykiel clothes is the number of wrappings. There are innum- erable belts and sashes, strings to tie or leave untied at the neck- line. Mostly, they are left un- tied.

This contributes to the over- whelming sex pot look of the clothes, which, despite the multiple layers, are very soft and sensual. The sweaters increase in the evening clothes as they should, so that despite the loose fit and the panels with which they abound, they are the most sensual things you can wear.

Mrs. Rykiel is a pioneer in the unconstructed school of fashion design which seems destined to inherit the world. Another reason why a Rykiel outfit is a good investment.

There are indeed some knitted clothes proposed for next fall which do not take their cues from these collections, if you look hard enough. Dorothea Bils carries on with those bulky coats that look as if they were knitted by peasants on giant broussards in Tibet or some place like that. They are in a rainbow of colors this time, in complicated patterns and they glow like jewels.

Scherrer For another audience, Jean Louis Scherrer offers quietly striped or checked sweaters that repeat the patterns of the coats or suits with which they are worn. In non-knitted clothes, the

THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

Galérie Italienne Anjour- d, Galérie Daniel Templeon, Rue Beauchamp, Paris 3, to il 19.

eedingly rarefied works on whole, by 11 young Italian. The conjunction of their ngs creates a rather sur- g atmosphere, a certain ative calm within which the dual works fade into the round. The artists: Arico, gila, Dorazio, Esposito, Gas- Grifis, Guarnieri, Morales, Oliveira, Verna.

Lebenstein, recent paintings the Galérie Ambroise Carpen- 48 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, graphics at the Galérie Obert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis- tite, Paris 4, to May 17. ish artist Jan Lebenstein

has produced a strange and ap- propriate series of illustrations for Orwell's "Animal Farm" which are to be seen at the Galérie Lambert. He strikes me as an eminent graphicist, and his paintings (at the Galérie Altman Carpenter) are on the whole somewhat over-rich or- chestrations of works conceived in and for another medium.

Brazilian Graphic Art, Musée Galliera, Avenue Pierre-le-de- Serbie, Paris 18, to April 12.

A lot of very formal exercises but also a few interesting works including those by Osvaldo Goeldi (d. 1961), the father figure of Brazilian woodcutters, whose art has a certain quality reminis- cent of Munch; Guimaraes, whose drawings of scenes of the Apoc- alypse tie in the medieval with a modern form of imagination and syntax of space; and a selec-

tion of work by folk engravers from northeastern Brazil.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Master Drawings & Prints, Ag- new's, 45 Old Bond Street, 3 Albemarle Street, London W1, to April 25.

Though there are a few exciting contemporary works in this show, including a suite of 10 brotzel lithographs, "Rites," by Toulouse- Laurenc, the main body of the exhibition consists of 18th-century drawings, in particular three of Venice by Canaletto, and etchings by Tiepolo and Piranesi.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

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(Continued on Page II)

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Net	—1975—	Stocks and	Sts.		Net	—1975—	Stocks and	Sts.
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27 3/4	26 3/4	27 1/2		
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13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

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95 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/4 +	1/2

624	894	694	794	12
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SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons):						Goodrich
126.00	128.50	125.50	128.50	126.50	Archer Danl	Goodyear
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-425.50	426.00	420.00	422.50	423.00	Colfin 1.60pt
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-436.00	436.00	432.00	435.00	438.00	Coal Sell
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es: April 1007; June 4176; Aug 1486;
 54; Dec 1005; Feb 66
 Interest: April 2007; June 1254;
 2007; Oct 1779; Feb 1879; Feb 472

46.00	45.00	45.80	46.35	45.75		
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68.90	67.50	66.25	66.80	65.00
66.40	65.00	63.50	64.45	62.00
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## BOOKS

**THE ECO-SPASM REPORT**  
By Alvin Toffler. Bantam Books. 116 pp. \$1.50.  
Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

LAST time out of the literary stalls, Alvin Toffler prodded us with *Future Shock*. He asked the question, Are we reaching the outer limits of human adaptability to the stresses and strains imposed by rapid uncontrollable change? His new book exposes us to another social malady—"eco-spasm"—and posits a kind of cure, warning that a new kind of "eco-disorder" threatens the conventional remedies in the economist's armamentarium can't cure. "The Eco-Spasm Report" is a quickie book, timed to coincide with the current upsurge in economic gloom. It went in the space of 90 days from the time the brainiacs at Esquire in the February issue of *Esquire* to this instantly published paperback, an expansion of the *Esquire* article. The *Esquire* piece, entitled "Beyond Depression," featured a gloomy scenario that described a world in the throes of "reckoning paradoxes of socioeconomic eco-spasm." Mr. Toffler felt, however, that because of "the stringent space limitations and conventions of magazine journalism," the article was too unbearably pessimistic—too much depression, not enough hope. So he, and his fellow "futurists" told him. As a futurist in good standing, Mr. Toffler just couldn't leave us clinging to that ledge (after all if the future is unmitigated disaster, what's the good of futurists?). So in the present book he throws a rope in the form of some "positive options,"

Now the dire eco-spasm scenario is tucked away in the center of the book: reading it for the first time within these pages, I thought it had barged in on Allen Drury's notes for his next novel (you know, Drury's chief claim to fame is his novel about the riots in Saudi Arabia, called "unemployment riots in Cleveland, the President declaring martial law, that sort of thing. Admittedly, the world situation these days sometimes reads like a plot for an Allen Drury novel (one of his lesser ones at that); still, one must wonder if the sickies by Kennedy and Johnson are really as dirty movie as Mr. Toffler conjured up in his scenario has anything to do with the economic maladies he diagnoses elsewhere.

Mr. Toffler is a confirmed neophile and he resolutely insists that the current crisis has nothing old about it. He portrays a world riding a new kind of economic roller-coaster never dreamed of in the philosophy of John Maynard Keynes—or Arthur Burns for that matter. His economic universe is inhabited by multinational corporations, floating currency, nonregulatable offshore corporations, international banks, Euro- and petrodollars, space development, cartelized monopolies, scarce natural resources. The world economic system is becoming overburdened, overcomplex, characterized by high-velocity money and communications "static" among related parts. In short, it is a little like Con Edison's Northeast grid before the great blackout.

As well as economic problems. Above all, Mr. Toffler says, let us not resort to old-time-religion economics, either of the growth or the stagnation variety. Neither pump-priming nor neo-patalism can touch the complex, contradictory forces simultaneously at work in an eco-spasm.

One is tempted to say that, having given us the future-treatment, Mr. Toffler now proposes to turn us into eco-spastics; however, what really troubles me is that while Mr. Toffler seems to be making a lot of the right noises, his analysis of the etiology of the current mess we are in is too short on hindsight and too long on "beyond." Many of his proposals seem sensible to me at a tentative level, but his description of the current situation seems a bit shallow, a bit short of facts and causal connections. It is not enough, say, to wave the red flag of multinational corporations frantically for a couple of pages, then hasten on. Admittedly, "The Eco-Spasm Report" is popularized pamphleteering and, when read at the level of imaginative brainstorming, it is fresh and provocative. What mars the book is the author's penchant for spewing out neologisms ("superindustrial futurisms"; neologisms can be a thing, I think, as well as clichés can). One left pining for hackneyed truisms, such as Calvin Coolidge's dictum, "When more and more people are thrown out of work, unemployment results."

Richard R. Lingeman wrote this review for The New York Times.

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| w/ Apollo Fund ... ..            | \$73.55  | 1w/ Levermore Cap. Fd.        | \$24.11 |

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| (d) Europavest.....       | \$F7139.50 |
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| (d) Safe Trust Fund.....  | \$9.22     |
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| (r) Executive Fd. of Canada..... | \$5.84   |                                  |          |

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|                                |         | -1d Pacific Invest.....    | \$F69.50  |
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| Infonud        | \$8.54   |  |  |
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| INTER          | \$725.10 |  |  |
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| Intermark Fund | \$95.88  |  |  |
| Int'l Fund     | \$10.00  |  |  |
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| — (d) Europafr. 1999-2000   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2000-2001   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2001-2002   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2002-2003   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2003-2004   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2004-2005   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2005-2006   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2006-2007   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2007-2008   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2008-2009   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2009-2010   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2010-2011   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2011-2012   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2012-2013   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2013-2014   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2014-2015   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2015-2016   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2016-2017   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2017-2018   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2018-2019   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2019-2020   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2020-2021   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2021-2022   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2022-2023   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2023-2024   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2024-2025   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2025-2026   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2026-2027   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2027-2028   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2028-2029   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2029-2030   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2030-2031   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2031-2032   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2032-2033   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2033-2034   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2034-2035   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2035-2036   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2036-2037   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2037-2038   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2038-2039   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2039-2040   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2040-2041   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2041-2042   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2042-2043   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2043-2044   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2044-2045   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2045-2046   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2046-2047   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2047-2048   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2048-2049   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2049-2050   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2050-2051   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2051-2052   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2052-2053   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2053-2054   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2054-2055   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2055-2056   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr. 2056-2057   | DM31.40 |
| — (d) Europafr.             |         |

|                               |         |                               |            |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|------------|
| Int'l Securities Fund .....   | \$6.40  | id World Capital Fd .....     | \$11.33    |
| Int'l Sec. Inv. Fd. S.A. .... | 10.25   | id U.S. Trust Inv. Fd. ....   | 10.25      |
| Int'l. Atlantic .....         | \$3.94  | id Western Growth Fd. ....    | \$5.92     |
| Int'lamerica S.A. Fund .....  | \$9.26  | id Western Hedge Fund .....   | \$12.40    |
| Intl. Invest. Fd. S.A. ....   | 6.50    | id West. Proprietary N. ....  | \$1,261.93 |
| Japan Growth Fld .....        | \$14.26 | id World Boli. Grth Fd. ....  | \$492.25   |
| Japan Pacific Fund .....      | \$42.93 | id Worldwide Securities ..... | \$35.50    |
| Japan Select Fld .....        | \$12.39 | id Worldwide Special .....    | \$3,936.93 |

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| ARDENE FLEMING:             |         |
| 1st: Jardine East. Trust .. | \$52.25 |
| 1st: Jardine Spinn. Furd.   | \$39.09 |
| 1st: Jardine Selection NV.  | \$12.38 |

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**PEANUTS**

Dear Truffles,  
I am sorry that I  
haven't been to see you,  
but I can not now. I  
could find your house again.

I have a "friend,"  
who could show  
me the way, but  
he won't.

Some "friends" turn  
out to be  
double-crossers!

NO SNOO!

SEE HEE SEE HEE

HOW COME WE DON'T SEE WITH OUR EARS AND HEAR WITH OUR EYES?

COME AGAIN P... I HAD MY EYES CLOSED.

© 1994 University of California Press

YOU'RE GOING OUT?

YEAH, I FEEL THE NEED TO SEE SOME SOUL BROTHERS

WHY?

YOU'D HAVE TO BE BLACK TO UNDERSTAND

BUT I WAS GOING TO BE BLACK TONIGHT

MOORE WALLACE

YES?

ALL OF THIS TALK ABOUT OVERTHROWING THE KINGDOM... DOES IT BOTHER YOU?

YOU'LL HAVE TO SPEAK LOUDER... THE BULLETPROOF GLASS IS SO THICK...

4-12

Tom Swick

C'MON, ANDY, WE'LL NEVER GET T' THE STAR AND GARTER!

HEH! HEH! HEE! HEE!

I HAVEN'T SEEN THAT ONE BEFORE. WHAT'S SHE LIKE?

A BIT OF ALL RIGHT, CHALKIE!

NO, ANDY, I MEAN WHAT'S SHE LIKE MENTALLY?

DUNNO, I'VE NEVER MET 'ER MENTALLY

4-12

DAVE COVERLY

YOU JUST TELL BRICE ADAM TO STAY AWAY FROM ANY WIFE - PERIOD.

CARL, JUST A MINUTE, PLEASE.

BRICE ADAM - 4-2

I DREAM ALSO FLOWERS AT BULLWHIP.

A LITTLE MORE BEGONIA OIL, SOME PARTS FROM THE PRISON MACHINE SHOP AND THIS BABY WILL BE AS GOOD AS NEW!

I'LL PUT ON A PARADE THE WARDEN WILL NEVER FORGET!

HOW LOVELY TO BE WITH YOU, RIP AND HEAR OF THE MANDLER'S CHANGE OF HEART.

YES, HONEY, EVERY THING'S COMING UP BEGONIAS.

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## JUMBLE®

that scrambled word game  
BY ROBERT ANTHONY and ROSE LEE

Scramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square,  
to form four ordinary words.


**TTED**

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

22 Letters in Two Columns - Same Letter in Every Row


**EWUN**

|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|



Who Invited HIM?

## DENNIS THE MENACE



© 1967 King Features Syndicate, Inc.

4-12

Goat-crasher, no doubt!


TO THRUST ONESELF  
FORWARD IS A SHOW  
OF BAD MANNERS  
TOWARDS THE END

Now arrange the circled letters  
to form the surprise answer, as  
suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: 
 \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ - \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

(Answer: *Wendy*)

Yesterday's Jumbled PAGAN DELVE ORPHAN CANINE  
Answer: This year's "bound" to come - "LEAP"



"I'M ONLY GONNA STAY OUT A FEW MINUTES... I  
WANTA FEEL SOME APRIL SPLASHIN' ON ME."







